FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BULGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES 26 FEB MBFR SESSION

AU030945 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Feb 81 p 7

[Report by special Vienna correspondent Ivan Petrov on statement of Bulgarian delegate Lyubomir Shopov at the Vienna MBFR negotiations on 26 Feb 1981]

[Text] Today's 263d closed regular, plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe coincides with an historical event--the 26th CPSU Congress, which is exerting its impact here at the Vienna forum. In his statement the Bulgarian representative to the Vienna negotiations, Lyubomir Shopov, pointed out that the evaluations of the present international situation and the possible paths for its future development contained in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress will undoubtedly be attentively studied by the participants in the Vienna talks. However, we can already note with deep satisfaction the unrelenting care devoted by the CPSU and the USSR to safeguarding lasting peace and preventing the danger of nuclear war, as well as to intensifying the process of alleviating international tension and taming the arms race.

After a thorough, critical analysis of the unconstructive attitude of the Western participants in the negotiations on the question of the mechanism to keep equal collective levels of troops between the Warsaw Pact forces and NATO in central Europe, as a result of implementing possible reductions, Lyubomir Shopov pointed out that the prompt reaching of agreements on the reduction of troops and armament in central Europe is likely to contribute practically to the Vienna negotiations on consolidating peace and detente. As before, the socialist countries are ready to contribute to the success of these negotiations. They expect similar readiness and actions on the part of the Western participants, who despite the compromise proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member states are obstructing possible progress in the Vienna negotiations, Shopov pointed out.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU271931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Geneva, 27 Feb (AGERPRES)--In his address in the Geneva Disarmament Committee, the Romanian representative Ambassador Mircea Malita underlined the fact that Romania had always maintained her position according to which banning nuclear weapons. putting an end to their fabrication and liquidating the existing stocks is a fundamental demand of international life and, as a result, the negotiations for disarmament must enjoy utmost priority in the disarmament forums. Although the urgency of such measures has been acknowledged by the United Nations Organization in more than 100 resolutions, the head of the Romanian delegation pointed out, multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament have not been started yet. On the contrary, a continuous increase of the nuclear arsenals has been scored, as well as the improvement and growth of the means of destruction and of the precision of these mass destruction weapons. This is why the Romanian delegation considers that the concrete approach to the theme of nuclear disarmament, with a view to adopting practical measures, meant to stop these arms' spiraling represents a particularly important target of the committee.

All these reasons, the Romanian ambassador showed, prove that there are no valid arguments against the beginning of negotiations on nuclear disarmament. Moreover, the Geneva Committee, in whose activity participate all the states possessing nuclear weapons, as well as a number of non-nuclear states, represents the most appropriate body for the unfolding of negotiations on nuclear subjects. Consequently, the formation within the committee of a working group for questions of halting the nuclear arms race and starting nuclear disarmament is one of the priority tasks of the current session. The Romanian delegation holds the opinion that these negotiations must take immediately a profound and productive course. Till the formation of this group, the Romanian ambassador suggested that discussion may begin under the guidance of the chairman of the committee, within informal meetings, attended by experts, which may give the participant states the possibility to express their standpoint concerning the concrete problems aroused by the starting of practical negotiations of nuclear disarmament.

BCP OFFICIAL AGREES WITH BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD012216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Statement by Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, made in Sofia, date unspecified--recorded in Bulgarian with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Communists and all the progressive public are following the work of the 26th CPSU Congress with immense attention. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the congress is yet further testimony to the Soviet people's continuation of the cause of October and the practical implementation of the ideas of the great Lenin. The appraisal of the current international situation contained in the report has attracted immense attention throughout the world. It is perfectly obvious that its exacerbation has been deliberately caused by imperialism in response to the strengthening of the positions of socialism and the successes of the national liberation movement. But these objective processes cannot be stopped by any force. The use of force can only lead to irreversible consequences for the whole planet and for the peoples of all countries.

From the congress' rostrum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed to the West specific measures concerning all important problems. The general purpose of these measures is to remove the danger of nuclear war from the peoples. It is not preparation for war which would doom the peoples to a senseless waste of its material and spiritual wealth, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, but strengthening peace which is the guiding threat to tomorrow's [word indistinct]. One cannot but agree with these words.

BCP DAILY HAILS SOCIALIST UNITY AT CPSU CONGRESS

AU021700 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Feb 81 p 5

[Editorial article: "Unity, Mutual Trust, and Agreement"]

[Text] The report submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the 26th CPSU Congress is a remarkable document of creative Marxism-Leninism in our day. Its foreign and domestic policy aspects and scope are filled with profound, brilliant Marxist analysis of all phenomena and processes of our epoch. These aspects map out clear and unmistakable prospects for the future which do not leave space for any doubt and which represent a source of deep confidence for the Soviet people and for all peace-loving mankind. They inspire us with confidence that the days to come will be better for the cause of progress and peace throughout the world.

Bourgeois, anticommunist propaganda has not stopped, even for a moment, spreading lies and slanders about relations among socialist countries and in particular about the role of the Soviet Union in those relations. However, if anyone should have any misgivings on the subject, it will be more than enough to read the part of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's accountability report devoted to the development of the worldwide socialist system and to cooperation among the socialist countries. This portion of the report reveals in a businesslike and realistic but convincing manner the true character of those relations and the optimistic future prospects which the relations are facing. As the first Soviet leader stresses, "We are building a new, socialist world and relations among countries which are unprecedented in history. These relations are truthful, just, fraternal and based on equal rights."

There is much speculation in the West about the character of the socialist countries' unity. In this respect, too, the "average" citizen of the capitalist world is presented with a thoroughly wrong and slanderous picture.

The truth, however, is quite different. As the first Soviet party and state leader pointed out, the relations are characterized by profound mutual understanding, trust and agreement. Not only the leaders of the socialist countries are involved in them, but millions and millions of people have their share in them. They can truly be called relations among peoples. The field of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries encompasses all spheres of life. It even spreads to outer space. The Soviet Union and the other countries belonging to the socialist community are constantly learning from each other; they are advancing toward even closer integration which produces great results. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in his report, the task of coordinating national economic plans is already arising and will complement the comprehensive coordination of economic policy among these countries. Drawing the economic structures closer together, further developing direct links among ministries, state economic trusts and enterprises participating in production sharing, and establishing joint enterprises are on the agenda.

The unity of the fraternal socialist countries has another permanent source of inspiration in their great goal of defending detente and of giving detente an energetic impetus, of inspiring it with "new life" as the first Soviet party and state leader himself said. The history of world socialism has gone through various trials, but the communists have always courageously resisted the enemy's attacks and have been victorious, the leader of Soviet communists pointed out in his report. They will continue to be victorious in the future! This is confidence, inspired by common experience, by the strength and cohesion which unites us--and that confidence is shared by the communists of Bulgaria as well.

Now, after this convincing analysis of fraternal relations based on equal rights among the countries of the socialist community, even the most insolent slanderers of the world of socialism will think over the effect of their former "arguments." For, to call white black is really a rather impossible task in the long run. For the strong cohesion of our countries, rallied around the homeland of Lenin and the country of the October Revolution, is based on our truly unprecedented mutual relations--relations which are just, fraternal and based on equal rights. Along with all other things, the 26th CPSU Congress is producing brilliant new evidence in support of this great truth of our time.

'GROWING AGGRESSIVENESS' IN WEST DENOUNCED

AU022101 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Feb 81 pp 3-4

[Emil Markov article: "The World Is Changing for the Better"]

[Excerpts] The attempts of the antisocialist forces to try to stop the development of the worldwide revolutionary process have become particularly active in 1980 and 1981 due to their aggressive character. These forces are rallied around the banner of imperialism and are trying to replace the socialist orientation of the contemporary world by some kind of neoconservative orientation. Actually these forces are trying by all means to stop the further shift in the balance of forces, wherever it is possible, and to annihilate the revolutionary movement, at least for a prolonged period.

A scientific analysis of the theory and practice of class struggle, as it is contained in the accountability report submitted to the 26th CPSU Congress, unmistakably leads us to the real causes of the complication of international relations which has occurred, and to the reason for the halt in the vitally important process of detente. This analysis shows us the true instigators and organizers of an unprecedented crusade which has been initiated and it also reveals the essence of all those insults and slogans which are marked on the banner of that crusade. That is why the essence of the class struggle on the international scene today is mainly determined by the struggle for or against a further shift in the balance of forces to the advantage of peace, democracy and socialism. There are no more truthful and more accurate criteria, nor can they ever be found. Regardless of all efforts, ambitions, or twistings, no "middle roads," or "appeasing ways" can be planned, to say nothing of being implemented.

The tenets adopted by our 11th BCP Congress on the unity of the international communist and workers movement are pertinent. The same applies to our congress tenets on the cohesion of the socialist community against attempts to inflict blows upon one of the basic and tested principles of internationalism--namely upon the alliance with the great party of Lenin, with the country that is building communism, the country that has marked the beginning of the historical transition, the country that is the mainstay of peace, democracy and of revolutionary changes throughout the world. The accountability report submitted to our 11th BCP Congress unmistakably pointed out: "The historical experience--of the past and of the present--confirms our conviction that the level of mutual relations and the strength of the alliance of the socialist countries, to the greatest extent, depend upon the relations and the alliance of each of our countries with the USSR. The BCP Congress devoted special attention to the efforts of distorting socialist social consciousness in our countries and of intensifying nationalism, anti-Sovietism, and the contemporary reincarnations of opportunism."

We can say that the development of the international ideological atmosphere quite accurately confirms the Marxist-Leninist tenets contained in our congress documents regarding the forms, methods and paths of ideological struggle against the countries where real socialism exists and against the worldwide revolutionary process. Within the years that followed our 11th BCP Congress the ideological and propaganda machine of imperialism was essentially modernized and multiplied its power and its capacity to conduct ideological-subversive and covertly hostile activities against the socialist countries, and against the USSR in particular.

There is much evidence of the growing aggressive character of the U.S. administration--the former and the present one--of the dangerous policy imposed by the military-industrial complex, which has been unmasked by the 26th CPSU Congress as a "trend toward undermining detente, forcing the weapons race and conducting a policy of threats and of interference into the affairs of other people, as a policy of annihilating the liberation struggle."

At the same time, while conducting a hysterical campaign about the so-called growing Soviet aggressiveness, the United States is keeping 2,500 military bases on foreign territories. It has created the so-called Rapid Deployment Force (directed against revolutionary movements throughout the world) which actually represents a new, tremendous army equipped with the most up-to-date weapons and provided with its own special bases, an army of military and political violence. The United States is also trying to submerge in blood any nationwide revolution--the one in El Salvador, etc., etc.

In recent years strong ideology has characterized the foreign policy of the leading imperialist countries, above all that of the United States. A much more extensive and much more organic "cohesion" of foreign policy and propaganda was achieved. The classical form of diplomacy is being changed into overt and "secret" political, ideological-diversionist actions directed against the USSR and the socialist countries, against the developing countries and the national liberation movements, against the communist parties and progressive organizations. All these actions are masked and disguised as "contemporary foreign policy." The new ideology of American foreign policy has confirmed the prognoses of our recent congresses and of the 1974 BCP Central Committee Plenum of the transformation of the foreign policy field into a scene of exacerbated ideological conflicts, into attempts of gross interference into the domestic affairs of socialist countries, into a policy of pressure against all progressive forces.

Programs diligently prepared for a long time in the numerous diversionist centers of the United States and of Western Europe were put into operation for this official ideological-subversive activity. They are comprehensive, long-term plans to "erode" trust in socialism and create "barriers of fear" against communism among the public in non-socialist countries, as well as gradually "demolish" the political system of real socialism through developing and promoting opposition forces in the socialist countries and so-called opposition "movements." In this connection great hopes have been placed upon the concept of so-called "human rights," which is being interpreted as a one-way street of "cultural infiltration" and as a stimulation of antisocialist dissident manifestations in the socialist countries.

However, those hopes were not justified this time either. Excluding a few temporary counterrevolutionary actions by antisocialist forces in the Polish People's Republic and a few well-paid dissidents' performances in a number of Western countries, the "ideological softening" of real socialism remained one of the numerous unfeasible goals of the Western ideological strategists. It is very significant that the most eager propagandists of antisocialist ideas and particularly the "Radio Free Europe" station began to lose their balance and to frequently rely upon the methods of "cold war" that were rejected by the peoples a long time ago.

In order to "freshen up" the bankrupt concept of "human rights" a new modification was put into operation in recent years aimed at proving that "terrorism is identical to communism." The anti-Bulgarian campaigns conducted in 1978 and 1980 for several months on the occasion of the death of a Bulgarian traitor, who was noisily advertised by Western propaganda as a "famous writer," (allegedly assassinated by the Bulgarian secret service), was very indicative of that trend. On that occasion numerous films were made, books were written, newspapers and television programs were breathless, engaging in "heartbreaking" details, and insinuating to the Western citizens, who live in deadly horror of terrorism anyway, that terrorism is coming from Bulgaria, the USSR and the socialist countries in particular, that a terrible red dictatorship is advancing, which is killing politicians, policemen, and peaceful citizens, which is overthrowing governments and destroying cultural values!

We should not even refer again to such gross distortions and falsifications if the beginning of 1981 had not brought about serious justification for a more critical analysis of the reactionary gunfire. The first official statements of the new U.S. administration are still fresh in our memories. With an arrogance that has not occurred in many decades, it was declared that precisely the USSR is behind international terrorism and in the most cynical manner terrorism was identified with the revolutionary process in the world, with the peoples' struggle for political, national and economic freedom.

These and other similar, "authoritative" statements received a due reply by all progressive mankind, which is seriously concerned about the fate of peace because peace to a great extent depends upon realistic and constructive Soviet-American relations. Those relations have been systematically treated by the Soviet Government as a subject of realistic initiatives. Convincing evidence of that are the most recent proposals contained in the accountability report submitted to the 26th CPSU Congress. In full contradiction to them are the first steps of the new U.S. administration team, which are being made in the opposite direction of peace and it is by no means accidental. It is enough to go back to the campaign speeches of the Republican presidential candidate. It is sufficient to read the new program of his party and certain works of the strategists of contemporary U.S. policy in order to become fully aware of the fact that the new Reagan administration is beginning a new attempt by the reactionary forces aimed at stopping the worldwide revolutionary process. It will be an attempt with "secret"--as the Republican program states--and with overt anti-Soviet actions, as the President showed such actions are aimed at inflicting a blow against the socialist countries. At the same time they are attempts at deceiving public opinion, in pretending that this is merely a struggle against "exporting revolution," against "international terrorism." It is also an attempt to divert the attention of the American working people from domestic difficulties and problems, from the unprecedented socioeconomic crisis, unequalled in the last 50-year period. This crisis is provoked by the true masters of the White House who are paying for the election of presidents and for their doctrines.

In this last case, however, as always, historical experience is the wisest master of all. Many presidents and politicians have come and gone leaving a more or less indelible or lasting trace in their people's history, as well as in the history of mankind. But history has always followed its objective course, the objective trend of a changing world. We can say, however, that our world has undergone the most thorough and irrevocable changes during the second half of the restless and dynamic 20th century.

One of the most significant revolutionary changes of this world is the existence of real socialism which more and more confidently indicates the correct trend of the comprehensive revolutionary upsurge and which is pointing out a new world being created for the benefit of mankind. This world, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, "is literally changing in front of our eyes and is changing for the better." This is the trend about which Karl Marx was dreaming and which he scientifically foresaw as the free "republic of labor". This is the trend of real socialism which has been victorious according to the laws of Leninism and which will undoubtedly be further developed through the decisions of our forthcoming 12th BCP Congress.

YORDANOV ATTENDS TRADE UNION PLENUM IN SOFIA

AU021710 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Summary] "As we have already announced, the 14th plenum of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council is taking place in Sofia today.

"Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Angel Chaushev, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Wages; Dimitur Dimitrov, head of the BCP Central Committee People's Councils and Mass Organizations Department; as well as other high-ranking party and state officials were present at the session."

The plenum is discussing the tasks of the Bulgarian trade unions in connection with improving the education and qualifications of executive cadres within the trade unions.

Georgi Braykov, secretary of the Trade Union Central Council, delivered an introductory address on the main report which was distributed in advance.

He stated: It is a characteristic feature of our work that we assign our tasks not in a general, but in a definite and specific manner, as it suits the needs and requirements of each trade union and of each individual enterpise. All this encourages the Bulgarian trade unions to assume pledges for new tasks and to achieve new savings in raw materials and energy. The improvement of executive trade union cadres' qualifications is increasingly becoming the main concern of trade unions organs and organizations at all levels. We have achieved quite a few successes in that respect, but we should strive for even better achievements. We have to cope with numerous problems in connection with improving executive cadres' qualifications. Educational standards must be improved at accelerated rates of speed and a high level of professionalism must be reached in this respect. The share of manual, physical and unattractive labor must be reduced in the working sphere. The economic approach must be applied on a large scale and all forms of socialist competition must be perfected and become more varied. The workers must be more closely acquainted with Soviet experience in socialist competition, Braykov stated in conclusion.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH USSR--"The National Agro-Industrial Union and the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture signed agreements in Sofia tonight." Following the signing ceremony, Ivan Tonev, deputy chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council, said that these documents will contribute to rapidly implementing technical progress in Bulgarian agriculture. Anatoliy Chubarov, Soviet deputy minister of agriculture, said that the cooperation between the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture and the National Agro-Industrial Union will contribute to resolving the tasks facing agriculture in both countries. He also added that no agricultural progress could be attained unless scientific-technical achievements were implemented in agriculture, and that scientific-technical progress could rapidly be implemented only by mutually exchanging the agricultural achievements of the two countries. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Feb 81 AU]

HOFFMANN MEETS HUNGARY'S GASPAR IN PRAGUE

LD021816 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, general secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, in Prague today. The talk passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. They exchanged information on topical tasks facing the two trade union organizations and reviewed possibilities of intensifying two-way cooperation as well as certain questions pertaining to the international trade union movement.

INTERVIEW IN CHORZOW ON JARUZELSKI APPEAL FOR CALM

AU021500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by Warsaw correspondents Karol Mikulka and Jan Lipavsky: "What Is Needed for Calm To Set In; Poland After the Premier's Appeal"]

[Text] We left Warsaw bearing in mind newspaper reports stating that all strikes had ended in the last few days, after several months of tension and conflicts. We had hardly arrived in Chorzow before we heard in discussions conducted at random with local citizens: "The KOR [Workers Social **Self-Defense Committee**] people are feeling at home here." And visits by people from the anti-state KOR organization and by its bosses Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik never contribute to achieving calm.

On 14 February Michnik gave the following advice to Warsaw University students: "The government does not budge unless a gun is held to its head...."

With the same instructions Michnik and Kuron are also making their trips here to the Chorzow area. And at a time when the head of the Government of the Polish People's Republic had called in the Sejm for 90 days of calm work.

We met with P. Gudra, director of the Kosciusko steel mill in Chorzow; E. Surowiec, first secretary of the PZPR enterprise committee; and A. Dolnicki, deputy chairman of the "Solidarity" enterprise organization there.

[Question] The Sejm adopted a 10-point government program and endorsed the premier's call for 3 months of calm. What attitude toward that have you adopted?

Gudra: First of all I would like to refer to our traditions. Whenever we were going through bad times, our people here have always been in the front ranks of those who had their country's well-being on their minds. We would like it to be so this time as well. Only honest work can benefit us; provided--naturally--that we will have enough energy, raw and other materials. Our people are eager to work.

[Question] And what about your party organization?

Surowiec: It is beginning to work more actively.

[Question] How did you respond to the government appeal?

Surowiec: We identify with it but--to tell the truth--we will have to continue to strengthen our action ability to implement it. We still feel consequences of the insufficient attention that was devoted to the ideological and political education of, above all, young party members. For that reason some letthemselves be dragged all too easily into Solidarity's adventures. Our enemies were quicker in orienting themselves to our economic and political situation and launched an attack. For that they mostly made use of young, inexperienced people.

(No one contradicts Comrade Surowiec, not even "Solidarity" Deputy Chairman Dolnicki, who also keeps silent when he hears that the young people in "Solidarity" are a rather aggressive group.)

[Question] Aggressive? And why?

Surowiec: One of the reasons may be that they heard that they will be rewarded with a more rapid career for their Solidarity membership.

(Even now Dolnicki does not object. Therefore, we ask:)

[Question] What is your contribution in "Solidarity" to the government program?

Dolnicki: We adopted a decision not to raise any new demands for the time being.

[Question] Under what conditions?

Dolnicki: Let the government with the new premier show what they are capable of. They have 90 days for it. Then we will decide what next. We will see...

[Question] And you will be just waiting all the time?

Dolnicki: I have already said--we will see.

[Question] But in our view the situation requires a joint, constructive approach, cooperation...How do you envisage this cooperation?

Gudra: The enterprise management is fully aware of that. Together with the party organization we are trying to create conditions for fulfilling our tasks. As far as Solidarity is concerned, most members of that organization are honest people who wish both our combine and socialism really well. We would like Solidarity to cooperate with us.

Surowiec: That also depends on the party members who are organized in Solidarity. We want them to exert a positive influence on both Solidarity and the Branch Trade Unions.

[Question] Does "Solidarity" agree with that?

Dolnicki: The party bodies are hitting us below the belt. To give an example: When Solidarity demanded that our members not turn up for work on 24 January in order to make that Saturday work free, the party body called on all PZPR members to work normally. This is surely not done!

[Question] So that in your view party bodies are not entitled to demand party discipline of PZPR members?

Dolnicki: Wait a second, we have nothing against that. But let that discipline commit them in the party and not in Solidarity. According to our statutes everyone must, I repeat, all party members must respect the decision of the Solidarity leadership. Those who fail to comply with that provision are to be, in keeping with our statutes, either reprimanded or expelled. If they want to honor other decisions, made by other organizations, they do not have to be among us.

Gudra: What are you saying: We are hitting below the belt? Look (the director is turning to us), when they declared a 4-hour strike on 27 January only because the enterprise management disagreed with Solidarity's abuse of the enterprise radio for broadcasting political demands, it was Solidarity which delivered a blow. People from Solidarity turned off the electricity for those who wanted to work, for instance in the rolling mill plant. They bolted, or even deformed by welding, the doors to the workshops, insulted and vilified those who wanted to work. Is that permissible?

Dolnicki: Our demands that were to be broadcast by the enterprise radio were approved by Solidarity's regional committee in Katowice. And they were of purely trade union nature!

Gudra: You see, once again the Solidarity regional committee in Katowice. That is interesting: From Monday to Thursday everything is calm in our combine, Solidarity can be negotiated with, but on Friday when its representatives return from a consultation in Katowice, they are intolerable. And that recurs week after week.... Someone from Solidarity's so-called intervention group, I believe Kazimierz Dolinski, approaches you and intervenes on behalf of Solidarity, appealing to the sense of togetherness: Mr Director, if you do not allow our demands to be broadcast, then you are not a Pole. And what would they like to broadcast? Among other things, Solidarity's appeal for the release of people who committed criminal acts against the state.

[Question] And you, Mr Dolnicki, claim that your demands were of purely trade union nature. Can we see them?

Dolnicki: As you please. Two or three of the five demands can be designated perhaps as having political character...The leadership of Solidarity's regional commission demanded that we broadcast those demands. So we had to obey, didn't we?

[Question] The leadership of the regional commission in Katowice is in contact with the KOR bosses Michnik and Kuron. Would you fulfill all demands of those people, including their counterrevolutionary appeals?

Dolnicki: We do not know any antisocialist declarations by KOR, and with regard to Michnik and Kuron, they are regular advisers of our Solidarity. We do not have any reasons not to trust them....

What are we to add to our interview?

Mr Michnik advises that a gun be held to the government's head...and--as ensues from the conduct of some "Solidarity" followers--he who disagrees with those instructions, who refuses to subordinate himself to them, has had it. The director of the Chorzow metallurgical plant and the first secretary of its party organization confided to us that those who have seceded from Walesa's trade unions--be it because of their disagreement with advisers of the Kuron and Michnik type, because of frauds during elections or for other reasons--are now on the so-called blacklist that is posted in the steel mill's operational facilities. For example: "Jozef Kowalski has seceded from Solidarity and is not entitled to return to us ever again." At the Wawel mine in Slaska Ruda the label "traitors" is added to the names on the blacklist....

It is, indeed, difficult--under the conditions and situation we have experienced in the Chorzow metallurgical combine--to bring about the calm for work that is so needed.

LENART MILITARY CONFERENCE SPEECH EVOKES 'ATTENTION'

AU021157 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Feb 81 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent Lt Col V. Daubner: "The Conference of Communists of the Eastern Military District Has Ended; Training Committed Defenders and Builders of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Trencin--A 2-day conference of the Eastern Military District and military secondary schools ended in Trencin yesterday. In a discussion delegates expressed their agreement with the analysis of party work made by Lt Gen J. Kovacik, the chief of the district's political administration. In his discussion speech, the commander of the district, Col Gen S. Kodaj, emphasized among other things that communists are the determining force when it comes to raising quality in the fulfillment of tasks arising from the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the order of the day issued by the minister of national defense.

The speech of J. Lenart, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, evoked extraordinary attention among the delegates.

He valued the share of the district's communists in strengthening the defense-capability of our state, a matter attested to by the excellent and good results achieved by formations and task groups in combat and political preparedness not only in tests, but, above all, during demanding field exercises.

Analyzing the current political situation, Lenart said among other things: "Compared with the seventies which brought a relaxation in international tension, today's conflicts in international relations look like something exceptional. But--as the 18th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum emphasized--they are not exceptional.

"The relaxation of tension in the past decade was one of the stages in relations between capitalism and socialism, when the change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism made it possible to contribute considerably to realizing the concept of peaceful existence. All other periods before, during and after World War II were--from that viewpoint--much more complicated.

"What is new is that the aggravation of the international situation is occurring when the correlation of forces between imperialism and the progressive community is--out of all periods--the least favorable for imperialism. Thus we could say concisely that the real source of the anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed in the West is the escalating general crisis of capitalism, the consolidating positions of socialism, and the upswing and peace struggle."

Comrade Lenart further underscored the importance of military service for preparing young people-builders of the socialist fatherland from the viewpoint of the national economy's needs.

"We know," Comrade Lenart said, "that current military service is an important school which not only makes fervid patriots and convinced internationalists out of young men, but also helps to prepare future capable experts, in whom it inculcates a sense of discipline, tenacity, adroitness and purposefulness, increases their professional knowledge and perfects their mastery and technical and organizational habits. All that is a young person's very useful equipment for asserting himself at work and in life in the national economy."

Comrade Lenart further stressed that commanders, political workers and party organizations must see in that mission a great social usefulness, creativity and meritoriousness of their work. He voiced the conviction that they will even more effectively strive for the military service to ever more fruitfully fulfill its educational mission to make committed defenders and builders of the fatherland of young men, whose life ambition is to do great things for their fatherland, family, relatives and for socialism and peace.

In the closing part of his speech, Comrade Lenart said: "The course until now of the 26th CPSU Congress has convinced us that this congress of the great party of Lenin also is and will be a mighty impetus for a new upswing of the Soviet country, for the strengthening of the socialist community and the national liberation movement and for safeguarding peace.

"The report on the activity of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, as well as the discussion have strengthened our awareness of that. We rightly stress that the daring and mobilizing objectives which the Soviet communists have set for themselves before the eyes of mankind again demonstrate the Soviet Union's peace policy, its irreversible line of peaceful coexistence. This is of great importance precisely now when reactionary imperialist forces are pursuing the path of increasing tension and armament."

The discussion ended in the afternoon, after which the delegates elected the district's new Control and Auditing Commission and approved a resolution.

SVAZARM CONVENES TO DISCUSS WORK; HAVLIK SPEAKS

AU021416 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Feb 81 p 2

[CTK report: "The SVAZARM's Central Committee Convened"]

[Text] Prague, 27 Feb (CTK)--The session of the Central Committee of the Union for Cooperation with the Army [SVAZARM] held this Friday in Prague, dealt with the further development of paramilitary hobby activities. Col Josef Havlik, deputy chairman of the SVAZARM's Central Committee, stated in his report to the session that, since the Sixth SVAZARM Congress in December 1978, which had set new tasks for the development of SVAZARM activities and formulated a clear-cut concept for them, this paramilitary organization was capable of successfully fulfilling its paramilitary role in society. In particular, the mass development of certain disciplines has been enhanced.

The SVAZARM now has 860,000 members. More than 130,000 children up to the age of 15 are members of youth formations; a total of 25 percent of the formations are in schools. The cooperation with social organizations, the National Front, and primarily with the Socialist Union of Youth and its pioneer organization, with the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and other organizations has been expanded.

RUDE PRAVO CHARACTERIZES CPSU CONGRESS, PROPOSAL

LD281044 Prague CTK in English 0806 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 28 Feb (CTK)--The 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party may be characterized briefly: Leninist approach, party approach and business, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The optimism stems from the awareness that everything the Soviet people have achieved has been attained by their own work and defended with their own blood, the paper stressed.

RUDE PRAVO recalled that delegates to the congress appreciated the Central Committee report as an excellent political document and a profound analysis of life in the Soviet Union and the international situation. It outlined the future development and formulated grand tasks in communist construction in the coming period.

The congress pays great attention to international relations and the Soviet foreign policy, struggle for durable peace and consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, the workers' movement and all revolutionary and democratic forces. The delegates agreed that the most important task at this time is to strengthen peace and to halt the arms race, and have therefore given their unequivocal consent to the eight peace proposals put forth by Leonid Brezhnev, RUDE PRAVO said.

PRACE VIEWS WESTERN ATTACKS AGAINST SOCIALISM

LD271002 Prague CTK in English 0807 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 27 Feb (CTK)--Western centers of ideological subversion have been attacking the socialist social system as a whole in the past few years, today's PRACE said.

These centers "cared for democratization" in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and now they cause anarchy in the political life and economy of Poland, the paper stressed.

The main tasks of revolutionary trade unions are to organize the socialist construction and protect the interests of the working people. The main interest of the working class is successful socialist construction, the only way to further increasing of the standard of living and culture of popular masses and to further deepening of social securities. This is the main reason why Western centers strive for the contrary.

In an effort to slow down economic development of the socialist society, the centers point out only the protective function of trade unions in order to put them against the socialist state and try to suppress their economic organizational function, by liquidating the united revolutionary movement in the socialist countries. Antisocialist forces in the West strive for destruction of the political system of the socialist society, which in practice shows its vitality and is the guarantee of the socialist construction, the paper stressed.

The political system in which a party of the Leninist type plays the leading role belongs to the biggest revolutionary achievements of the working class. Only in this system can the working class put through its basic interests, carry out its historic mission and unite all working people in the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism, PRACE said.

PLO'S QADDUMI, DELEGATION ARRIVE ON VISIT 2 MAR

LD022124 Prague CTK in English 2009 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Mar (CETEKA)--An official delegation of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by the head of the Political Department Faruq Qaddumi arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front.

CPCZ CONGRATULATIONS TO MPRP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU021241 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Feb 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Mongolia"]

[Text] Prague, 27 Feb--The CPCZ has sent to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of its founding:

Dear comrades,

In the name of the CPCZ and all our working people we are sending you, your entire party and all fraternal Mongolian people warm comradely greetings and most cordial congratulations on the MPRP's important jubilee--the 60th anniversary of its founding.

The MPRP, inspired by the Great October Socialist Revolution, has led the Mongolian people with revolutionary consistency and political farsightedness to a victorious conclusion of the national democratic stage of the revolution and to laying foundations for socialist society.

In spite of the complexities and difficulties of the revolutionary restructuring, the Mongolian people, led by its revolutionary party and comprehensively aided and supported by the Soviet Union and in close cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries, have changed their backward feudal country in a historically short period into a successfully developing socialist state. The Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] is today a firm link of the world socialist community and an internationally recognized factor in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation in Asia and throughout the world.

In their preparations for the upcoming 18th MPRP congress, Mongolian communists and all working people of the MPR are drawing with pride the balance sheet of the results of their work and escalating their work efforts. We are convinced that they will also successfully fulfill the new tasks on the path of further prosperity of their socialist fatherland, determined by the congress.

With satisfaction we note that the fraternal relations and close comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the MPRP and between our countries, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are successfully expanding and deepening for the benefit of our nations and in the interest of the further strengthening of the cohesion and strength of the socialist community, in the interest of new successes in our common struggle for the victory of socialism, peace and progress.

VATICAN REPORTS ATTEMPT TO STOP 'SECRET' CHURCH

LD022224 Vatican City in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1815 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] According to the Catholic agency KIPA, the Czechoslovak communist authorities are trying through extensive police swoops in various parts of the country to get on the trail of the so-called secret Catholic church in Czechoslovakia. The regime considers the secret church not only the secretly ordained priests and bishops, secret convents and secret printing establishments in the country, but also the existing Catholic organizations and spiritual underground movements, as well as all priests and believers who are working illegally in the sphere of the church.

The regime is most concerned about the young people who are participating in large numbers in banned religious activities. This applies in particular to Slovakia where the underground church is believed to be particularly strong. The Slovak secretariat for internal affairs, therefore, last autumn set up special secret police groups using well-known communist methods ranging from intimidation to liquidation to uncover and prevent the activity of members of the secret church. An invitation to cooperate with the secret police accompanied by lavish promises and monetary bribes is just one of the methods with which the police operate among the young.

The party paper PRAVDA has also dealt with the secret church in an article in connection with the hunger strike by committed Christian laymen, which has been accompanied by relevant pamphlets. PRAVDA admits that what is involved is an underground church which is quite well organized and which operates in line with the guidelines and radical centers in the capitalist world. Under religious garb, the article goes on, the secret church machine in Czechoslovakia and foreign centers is trying to undermine the socialist system from within and to weaken the leading role of the Communist Party. These circles seek ideological pluralism--not as a goal in itself but as a stepping stone towards taking over power by the church. Here PRAVDA explicitly points to the development of the situation in Poland.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET SRV PREMIER ON BIRTHDAY

LD271754 Prague CTK in English 1508 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 27 Feb (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal sent telegrams of congratulations to Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong on his 75th birthday.

PEOPLE'S PARTY MEETING PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR CPCZ

AU021405 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 81 p 2

["(JJ)"-signed report: "Contribution to Common Effort; Aktiv Meeting of the Czechoslovak People's Party (CPP) on Current Economic Tasks"]

[Text] Prague, 26 Feb--Frantisek Toman, CPP chairman and minister of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], stated in his opening speech at the aktiv meeting of CPP inventors, innovators, participants in the socialist competition and other workers of merit, held this Thursday in Prague, that the aktiv meeting represents a contribution to the all-social preparations for the approaching 16th CPCZ congress.

F. Toman welcomed at the aktiv meeting Stanislav Razl, CSR deputy premier; Miloslav Vacik, deputy chairman of the CSR's National Front Central Committee; and Vaclav Bezel, chairman of the Czech Council of Trade Unions. In his statement Comrade Stanislav Razl appraised the CPP's present initiative as a valuable contribution to the common effort of the entire National Front for society's present and future needs.

He dealt in detail with the problems of further developing our national economy and particularly with the task of 1981. He stressed that the most important part of the struggle for fulfilling the program of further building the advanced socialist society lies in the economy. In the discussion--17 participants in the aktiv meeting spokes--the CPP members and functionaries spoke of the experience and knowledge acquired in carrying out their share in developing our economy.

Toward the end of the aktiv meeting the participants adopted a declaration in which the CPP fully professed its allegiance to the responsible fulfillment of the tasks of economic, social and cultural advance that have become part of the preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress. The aktiv's declaration appeals to all CPP organizations, functionaries and members to multiply, in the firm unity of all people, their civic and building activities; concentrate their forces and abilities for further deepening the present changes in the economic and social structure of our society; and help by concrete deeds to create the best possible conditions for the happy life of the present and future generations.

FREEDOM PARTY TO WORK FOR SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

AU021638 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 81 p 2

[CTK report: "The Freedom Party in the Preelection Period"]

[Text] Bratislava, 26 Feb (CTK)--At its Thursday session, held in Bratislava, the Central Committee of the Freedom Party [FP] recalled the 33d anniversary of the Czechoslovak working people's victory over reaction. Michal Zakovic, chairman of the party and deputy chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, appraised in his speech the fulfillment of the legacy of February 1948, when the process of class crystallization was concluded in the National Front, within the framework of which the FP is developing its activities as its firm component. M. Zakovic also stressed the significance of the 26th CPSU Congress negotiations, as well as the new peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union.

In his speech Fedor Gulla, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee of the Slovak People's Republic, concentrated attention on the matters of developing socialist democracy and the political system of Socialist Czechsolovakia. He expressed the conviction that, as up to now, the FP would also develop its broad political-educational and organizational work in the preelection period and contribute in an engaged manner to the successful preparation of the general elections and to compiling new election programs of the National Front.

BRIEFS

OIL-PUMPING EQUIPMENT TO USSR--Prague, 27 Feb (CTK)--Czechoslovakia will supply the Soviet Union with six oil-pumping stations worth almost 500 million crowns, under a contract signed between the foreign trade corporations Strojexport and Soyuzvneshstrojimport. The capacity of each station will be 12,500 cubic metres per hour. The first Czechoslovak oil-pumping stations were delivered to the USSR in 1977, and are functioning reliably also in the difficult climatic conditions of Siberia. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 0835 GMT 27 Feb 81 LD]

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT TO AFGHANISTAN--An agreement has been signed in Kabul on a donation of medical equipment from the Czechoslovak Government to the Afghan Democratic Republic. Czechoslovakia will present Afghanistan with x-ray machines, ambulances and other medical equipment valued at 10 million Kcs. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 1 Mar 81 LD]

COMMENTATOR SCORES U.S. CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS

DW271248 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Dr Ingrid Seybold commentary]

[Text] The Salvadoran Liberation Front Farabundo Marti accused the U.S. Government of trying to distract attention from its plans for a direct military intervention in El Salvador, through a big propaganda campaign. The liberation front considers the naval maneuvers taking place off the Puerto Rican coast as a serious threat to peace in Central America. These U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean area have now led to the greatest concentration of North American naval units in the world. Dr Ingrid Seybold comments on this issue in our magazine program:

Some 50 warships of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, among them six nuclear-powered missile cruisers, the 80,000 ton aircraft carrier America, missile destroyers and landing craft will exercise for 6 weeks exactly what has been emphatically denied by navy representatives: A possible invasion by North American armed forces in the crisis area. Nobody believes the harmless statement that the timely coincidence with the events in El Salvador has come just by chance. The rattling of sabers and a threatening military concentration on the part of the United States has never been coincidental.

To consider this as only training for an attack on El Salvador would mean understanding the matter only in part. The still functioning U.S. bases in the Panama Canal Zone, where some 10,000 soldiers started the Black Hawk maneuvers a few days ago, are involved. The first action in this connection was the breach of those agreements of the new canal treaties which state that such things are not permitted to take place without informing the sovereign Government of Panama and getting its agreement. Was this also purely coincidental?

It was certainly as little coincidental as the attack by North American soldiers a few days ago in the Greek village of (Drama) where the invaders terrified the inhabitants with their poison gas training. That was not done because some lower-ranking personnel exceeded their authority, as has been said, but because instructions from the U.S. supreme headquarters for Europe had been given. These instructions said the Greek Government was not to be informed.

But all this goes even further. Guantanamo, the piece of Cuban territory which the United States has occupied since the beginning of this century in violation of every international law, has its special function in these Caribbean maneuvers. The exercises taking place there are aimed directly at the first socialist country of Latin America, whose existence is considered by Washington as the main reason for the deterioration of North American influence in this area.

Pentagon spokesman (Jerry Growski) left no doubts about it when he answered the question of a journalist, as whether Washington had any scruples in connection with all this, by saying that the United States gives first priority to safeguarding and stabilizing its interests. This outlines a whole principle of violent imperialist policy which eventually threatens every country there, and not only there, and which is particularly felt by El Salvador.

After an increase of military aid and the continuous shipment of arms for the junta, the Pentagon now has a so-called action plan which is supposed to bring about an escalation. Washington emissaries rush through the Western world to force Western countries to approve or at least remain inactive with regard to U.S. policy on El Salvador. But this has turned out to be not so easy.

[Words indistinct] such a mood as that of Woerner, the deputy CDU/CSU faction chairman of the FRG Bundestag, who said this morning in a radio interview that Salvadoran junta Chief Duarte was a man who tries to [word indistinct] lead the way of democracy and social reforms.

In contrast to this, the feeling of uneasiness is growing on the part of many U.S. politicians, and a comparison with Vietnam is not merely a play on words. Two former North American ambassadors to El Salvador Robert White and [word indistinct] (Williams) uttered warnings together with a number of congressmen. What is said to be the preservation of U.S. interests in El Salvador could quickly develop into a fire which could get completely out of hand.

OFFICERS HOST PARTY ON 25TH ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU021726 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday in Berlin, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the National People's Army [NVA], Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and head of the NVA General Staff, gave a cocktail party for the military, naval, air and defense attaches accredited to the GDR. Also present were Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Col Gen Heinz Kessler; Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach; Col Gen Werner Fleissner and Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, GDR deputy ministers of defense. The invitation was also honored by Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, deputy supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations, and Col Gen Dmitriy Grinkevich, chief of staff of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

OSKAR FISCHER ADDRESSES VISITING FDJ LEADERS

LD280008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Feb (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer held a meeting today with leaders of FDJ friendship brigades visiting Berlin. During the traditional meeting, Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the friendship brigades' outstanding work which is often accomplished under complicated conditions. Their solidarity aid in countries of three continents takes many forms and produces rich results. During the past study year it enabled 530 apprentices to successfully conclude their vocational training, and in 1980-81, 1,400 apprentices will be trained.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the FDJ brigades' peaceful development work abroad is highly appreciated. It shows the essence of socialist aid which respects the sovereignty of the nationally liberated states and strengthens their independence. However much imperialism endeavors to slander the work of the FDJ brigades it will not succeed because peaceful solidarity work speaks for itself.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON KUWAIT NATIONAL DAY

AU271257 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the national holiday of the state of Kuwait, Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, sent a telegram of cordial congratulations to Shayk Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the state of Kuwait. The telegram expresses the conviction that the relations between the GDR and Kuwait, which are developing on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, will continue to positively contribute to strengthening peace and international security.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent cordial congratulations to Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, prime minister of the state of Kuwait.

NEMETH RECEIVES SFRY OFFICIAL, TEAM ON PARTY VISIT

LD271408 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 26 Feb (MTI)--Dusan Gligorijevic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Serbian Communists and chairman of the Belgrade City Conference, left Budapest Thursday. At the invitation of the Budapest Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, he and his team were spending four days in Budapest. Dusan Gligorijevic was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

CZINEGE ATTENDS BUDAPEST GDR EMBASSY PARTY

AU021902 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Feb 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Reception at the GDR Embassy"]

[Text] Col Karl-Heinz Eisenblatt, military and air attache of the GDR Embassy in Budapest, held a cocktail party at the embassy on Thursday on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR's National Army.

The event was attended by Sandor Racz, head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense; and many leading members of the ministry. Rudolf Rossmeisl, GDR ambassador in Hungary, and many heads and military and air attaches of the Budapest diplomatic missions were present. Also present were representatives of the command of the Soviet Southern Group of Forces stationed temporarily in our country, headed by Lt Gen Vladen Kolesov.

VERESS RETURNS HOME FROM UK, PARIS VISITS

LD281832 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Feb (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress returned to Budapest on Saturday from Britain after a visit there at the invitation of the British Government. He conducted talks with economic leaders there about the development of economic relations between the two countries and their [words indistinct]. The Hungarian foreign trade minister made a stopover in Paris where he and leading French personalities reviewed the economic relations between Hungary and France.

BROADCASTING COOPERATION ACCORD WITH IRAQ SIGNED

LD272352 Budapest MTI in English 2349 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Feb (MTI)--A three-year cooperation accord was signed in Budapest Friday by Presidents Richard Nagy of the Hungarian Television and Istvan Hars of the Hungarian Radio and Hamid Said, director-general of the radio and television organization of the Government of the Republic of Iraq. The agreement concerns matters of co-operation in the field of news exchange, common programmes and programme exchange.

PPF NATIONAL COUNCIL ADOPTS CONGRESS AGENDA

LD271514 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] In the National Assembly this morning, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front discussed experiences in the reelection of PPF committees. The briefing on this was submitted by secretary Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi. Following the report by General Secretary Istvan Sarlos, the National Council debated the drafts of the PPF congress's verbal report and policy. The National Council adopted both drafts and then decided on the agenda of the Seventh PPF Congress to be held 14-15 March. The meeting nominated the working committees, the secretariat, as well as the congress nominating committee and the drafting committee.

'IMMINENT' JOINT WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS REPORTED

DPA Report

LD271820 Hamburg DPA in German 1758 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Munich, 27 Feb (DPA)--Maneuvers by Warsaw Pact troops in Poland are likely to be imminent. Referring to unnamed Bonn sources, the Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG reports in its Saturday edition that the Warsaw Pact exercises commencing on Monday on Polish soil will involve "at least Soviet and Polish soldiers." There are also indications that the GDR National People's Army might be involved. The maneuvers were planned some time ago and are training exercises.

According to a spokesman, the Bonn Defense Ministry has no knowledge of such maneuvers. The Foreign Office said that no maneuvers had been announced in accordance with the CSCE Final Act. Such an announcement is mandatory if the maneuvers involve more than 20,000 soldiers.

AFP on 'Exercises'

PA021605 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Vienna, 2 March (AFP)--Military "exercises" got underway today in Poland with the participation of Soviet and Polish troops, an informed Polish source here reported.

The source stressed that the exercises were not "maneuvers," indicating that the forces participating were relatively limited.

He said the exercises probably involved only mechanized land forces and did not include troops from Warsaw Pact countries other than Poland and the Soviet Union.

REAGAN POLICIES SEEN NOT IN EUROPE'S INTEREST

LD261528 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb (PAP)--"Even authoritative top-level statements about the Soviet Union's marked military superiority in the European theatre are both substantively unjustified and unconvincing for societies sufficiently mature to understand that in the world today military trump cards are an important but not overwhelming factor of expansion," writes Janusz Stefanowicz in SLOWO POWSZECHNE today.

"The fact is that Western Europe has experienced time and again the practical effects of expansion of the part of the chief power in NATO, an expansion by peaceful means which nonetheless has been a serious nuisance.

"Both the pre-election slogans and the first moves made by President Reagan suggest that his dream is to revive the ways of leadership shaped late in 1940s when a single speech by President Truman was enough to remove from office the vice-premiers in two sovereign states. Indisputably, the only method to revive such ways leads through reviving the cold war and rigid bipolarism in East-West relations."

"Europe's autonomy cannot be implemented by an all-European policy unless it pursues these basic objectives: optimum solidarity, security and optimum all-round cooperation. A policy set on confrontation between the two parts of Europe or the individual states would amount to an international policy game on the territory of Europe, with an inactive rather than active participation of European states, in contrast to a European policy which affords the individual partners considerably [passage indistinct].

They also have good reason to try to reduce to the mimimum the differences of opinion existing between their respective countries and the socialist ones, and to enhance the premises and areas of cooperation instead.

One proof of this are the visits which President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will be paying to Poland in the near future."

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD021036 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP)--At the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, his GDR opposite number Oskar Fischer will pay an official visit to Poland in the first half of March, it was announced here today.

JARUZELSKI THANKS GDR LEADERS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD271938 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski, has cordially thanked Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph for the congratulations sent on his appointment. In the message he expresses the conviction that the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Poland and the GDR will continue to develop and consolidate as favorably as hitherto. The steadfast friendship between the two states and peoples is in the interest of peace and socialism. Wojciech Jaruzelski affirmed: We shall deepen and expand it in every respect so that it serve our societies' further socialist development.

KANIA, JARUZELSKI GREET SRV PREMIER ON BIRTHDAY

LD281030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulatory message to the SRV Premier Pham Van Dong, on his 75th birthday, which falls on 1 March.

WALESA ELECTED GDANSK SHIPYARD COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD021936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The first general meeting of the factory organization of Solidarity took place in the Gdansk Shipyard. After a debate on the program of activities, organizational structure and budget of the shipyard organization, the first elections to the factory committee and its 11-member presidium followed.

A total of 518 delegates from all departments elected 94 people to the factory committee. Next, 15 candidates for the presidium were proposed from that group. In another vote, Lech Walesa was elected by a majority vote as chairman of the 11-member presidium.

SOLIDARITY WANTS PRACTICAL HELP FROM SWEDISH TU'S

LD021603 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Feb 81 p 23

[Klas Bergman report: "Teach Us To Train Active Union Members"]

[Text] "We have now laid the foundations for our contacts with the independent Polish Solidarity trade union," Swedish Trade Union Federation Chairman Gunnar Nilsson said at a press conference on Thursday [26 February] in connection with the current visit to Sweden by a delegation from Solidarity.

Bogdan Lis, the delegation's leader, who also took part in the press conference, said:

"The Swedish Trade Union Federation is the most suitable international partner for us."

Solidarity's visit to Sweden follows earlier study visits to France and Italy. But the Poles obviously prefer the Swedish Trade Union Federation, probably in part because of Sweden's neutralist policy but also because in purely practical terms it is easier to have contacts with Sweden since visas are not needed for visits between the two countries.

"We have dealt with most questions of how we are to organize our cooperation in purely practical terms," Gunnar Nilsson said. "Now it is time for the expansion of more direct personal contacts."

The Trade Union Federation chairman said that help will chiefly be material and organizational and that in the present situation money was a relatively uninteresting form of support.

"Solidarity primarily expects significant help from the Swedish Trade Union Federation in creating a training system for its trade union activists," Bogdan Lis said. In addition there will be material help in the form of office machines and training in how these are serviced and repaired.

"The Swedish trade union movement has a different organization from the Polish. Ours is not divided into associations from different industries," Lis explained. "But it might still be possible for us to transfer certain things to our Polish model." The Solidarity delegation primarily referred here to Sweden's "negotiating tradition."

The Trade Union Federation chairman was also asked whether he was afraid of any international complications, chiefly with the Soviet Union, because of the contacts with Solidarity. He replied:

"Solidarity is in no way an illegal organization but is recognized at home in Poland. Both Solidarity and the Swedish Trade Union Federation are autonomous organizations which work in principle without foreign policy considerations. What the Russians think about the matter is of secondary importance."

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY PUBLICATION

AU021622 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Feb 81 p 2

[JOT commentary: "Not That Kind of Unity"--capitalized passages published in boldface or italics]

[Text] IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE GREAT NEW, TRADE UNION MOVEMENT ORGANIZED IN THE INDEPENDENT, SELF-GOVERNING TRADE UNION SOLIDARITY SHOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO STATE ITS POSITION PUBLICLY ON AFFAIRS THAT CONSTITUTE THE SENSE OF ITS EXISTENCE AND ACTIVITY, PRIMARILY ON THE ISSUES OF WORKERS' INTERESTS AND THE STATE'S SOCIAL POLICY.

As is known, the first issue of the nationwide weekly SOLIDARNOSC is to be published shortly. Talks are also in progress on the forms of Solidarity's participation in television and radio programs. The new trade union has already published dozens of bulletins, leaflets and other printed matter of local interest.

In some local dailies Solidarity figures have been editiing special sections and columns given to their disposal. For several months now in Szezecin a weekly of the western Pomorze Solidarity entitled JEDNOSC [UNITY] has been published with a rather large circulation of 100,000 copies and is accessible to the general public.

Reading the JEDNOSC, especially if we were to regard it as a model for future Solidarity publications, however, leads to rather sad conclusions. Here is one of the most recent issues of the weekly, No 6 (24) of 13 February. It frontpages a conversation with five printers, delegates to the printers congress, whose main emphasis is put on a eulogy to 'wildcat' strikes by printers, and which attacks the present press that is "ABSOLUTELY ONE-SIDED, SUBJECTIVE AND TENDENTIOUS..." On the same page there is an article entitled "In the Shadow of REnewal," which is a peculiar interpretation of unmasking the activity of antisocialist forces as a cynical manipulation of public opinion by the authorities and as an "OMINOUS AND WELL-KNOWN WAY OF REASONING."

The author of that text, signed (TD), seems to live in a different world. He considers that in Poland, and certainly within and around the Solidarity circles, there are no people with antisocialist opinions.

On Page Two we find "A Week With Solidarity"--a column that is supposed to illustrate the union's internal life. It is to be understood from the column that life is nothing but a series of restrictions and unfriendly acts applied by the authorities to Solidarity. On Page Three Piotr Buczkowski in his article entitled "Dismantling the System or Public Unity?" casts, without any substantiation, doubt on the sincerity of the party's attitude toward Solidarity.

"IN THE FURTHER SEQUENCE," the author states, "THE EXISTENCE OF THAT ORGANIZATION WILL POSSIBLY BE FOUND TO BE DISPENSABLE OR VIRTUALLY HARMFUL TO THE PUBLIC AND THE OLD PATTERNS OF RULE WILL RETURN." Mr Buczkowski also opposes soothing public moods by the authorities and the press. "THERE WOULD BE NOTHING WRONG IN ATTEMPTING TO SOOTH MOODS" he writes, "IF CALMING DOWN THE UPSET NERVES OF THE CITIZENS WERE THE ONLY PURPOSE. HOWEVER, THE OBJECTIVE IS DIFFERENT BECAUSE THE POINT IS--THROUGH ATTAINING ACCEPTANCE FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AUTHORITIES--TO DISCREDIT THE ACTIVITY OF TRADE UNIONS." THOSE AUTHORITIES ARE DISGUSTING: THEY ARE ENDEAVORING TO CALM DOWN THE PUBLIC--BUT IN DEFIANCE OF THE INTERESTS OF SOLIDARITY, or ONLY IN DEFIANCE OF THE IDEAS AND ADVICE OF JACEK KURON, ADVERTISING "CREEPING TROUBLES" AND SO ON, AND SO FORTH--PAGE AFTER PAGE. ON THE LAST PAGE THERE IS A "BITTER" SATIRE: A DRAWING OF A STREETCAR RUNNING AROUND ON TRACKS MARKED WITH TABLETS BEARING ROMAN FIGURES FROM I TO IX. THE CAPTION UNDER THE DRAWING READS: "FROM ONE CONGRESS TO ANOTHER..."

A factual review of the issue is unable to do justice to the tone of its publications--the ubiquitous tone of hostility, aggressiveness and even hatred for everything that is not Solidarity and that in our reality is unwilling to accept its superiority. This is a strange way of understanding the partnerlike role of the new union of journalists' responsibility.

Naturally enough, no sensible person would identify the JEDNOSC weekly journalists with the entire new trade unions movement, on whose activity millions of people in our country pin their hopes. Nonetheless, those gentlemen from the JEDNOSC weekly harm the organization they represent. Neither that arrogant tone, the cheap demagogy, mockery at the slogan: "Not Strikes, But Honest Work," nor stirring unrest and political blindness are the best means to win for Solidarity friendly feelings among the readers, who keep their eyes open and are able to think independently and rationally, who know that passions weaken reason, and who do not jeer, like the JEDNOSC weekly, at the "DRAMATIC CALL": "Let us form a front of commonsense and responsibility in defense of socialist renewal!"

TEAM OF EXPERTS FAIL TO AGREE ON FARMERS TU

LD271530 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (PAP)--A panel of experts from the team who have elaborated a draft trade union law, now going into a public consultation, today reviewed key points of the draft in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, notably the unresolved issue of farmers' trade union.

Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, the team's chairman, pointed to the fact that under the draft, "the trade unions can present their opinions to the Sejm committees as well as the people's council."

Strikes are forbidden when a state of natural disaster is proclaimed, he noted, and pointed to the new provision in the draft imposing liability for violation of the trade union law.

He said the only issue on which the team has not been able to produce a compromise is the farmers' right to establish a trade union. There are two different standpoints, he said. One is to solve the issue as part of a law on the farmers' self-government now being prepared by the Sejm.

The other proposal is for "adopting a legal regulation pertaining to an organization of farmers regardless of the specificity of the farmer's trade as workers and owners of production means at the same time and the consequent differences in the trade union law."

Prof Andrzej Stelmachowski, expert of the National Consultative Commission of the Solidarity trade unions said:

"The draft law was completed and approved by all the sides concerned as early as the beginning of December last. It was then agreed that the farmers had the right to organize. The registration procedure was to be set out in the trade union law while the functions were to be defined in the law on farmers' self-government. It was already at that time meanwhile, it was passed on for further negotiation. It was self-government emerged, recognizing as self-government exclusively agricultural circles controlled from above even more strongly than the (?former) Central Council of the Trade Unions.

"When after a two months' break the talks were resumed, the sides adopted more rigid stands. Solidarity demanded that the farmers' problems be resolved by the trade unions law without referring them to other legal acts. As no compromise was reached on the matter, the team concluded that any protraction of their debate was out of purpose and that the divergent stands should be presented at higher levels. On that a half-step was taken in the Rzeszow agreement."

Konstanty Golik, vice-chairman of the central board of the Trade Union of Municipal and Regional Economy Workers, said:

"Recognition of the farmers' union calls for a political decision. This is not a matter which could be finally resolved by our team."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REVIEWS NEW ROLE FOR PARTY, UNIONS

LD281020 Warsaw PAP in English 0802 GMT 27 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (PAP)--According to Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, "Three [word indistinct] will have [word indistinct] influence on further developments in Poland: a new meaning and style of the party's political leadership, a new role and style of work of trade unions, a expansion of the foundations of power in the forms of agreement of the fundamental social forces.

The party's political leadership should first of all be aware of the servicing function of the party towards the working people and the nation", Zawadzki wrote in ZYCIE WARSZAWY. "The constitutional principle of "the leading force of the society" must not be severed from the fundamental principle [word indistinct] assumes that the rule of the working people of the cities and the country [word indistinct] in the foundation of the system or from the principle of representation which assumes that elected bodies are superior to administration.

The departure from the party as a specific 'super-office' towards the constitutional formula of the role of the party as 'the leading political force of the society in the building of socialism' is obviously a long and difficult process. At the same time, it is a process of transforming the party into the leading force of democratic changes in socialism in the struggle against bureaucratic and technocratic deformations."

Zawadzki went on to say "it is absolutely necessary that trade unions overcome extremist aspirations resulting from the identification of bureaucratic and technocratic deformations with the nature of socialism and aiming at transforming the unions into a political party.

It is also necessary for trade unions to focus their attention on the issues related to a just distribution of national income and the issues of multiplying this income, such as assistance in implementing the economic reform, the involvement of workers' self-government in the renewal process, steps to promote agreements amounting to social contracts in the area of enterprises.

The hopes for halting the decline in the standard of living, let alone for raising it, may turn out to be vain unless the decline trend in national income is halted. Grown on the ground of socialist ownership of the means of production, the trade unions movement has clearly defined itself as a movement within socialism and it would hurt its current and long-term interests if, surrendering to extremist influences, it tried to loosen up its ties with socialism.

When I wrote: Expanding the foundations of power, I meant things such as broadening the participation of people of no party affiliation and believers in units of the whole socio-political system, which should contribute to a full utilisation of the country's intellectual potential", Zawadzki said.

DATA PROCESSING WORKERS PRAISE TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

LD022056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] There was a plenary session in Warsaw today of the main board of data processing employees. The session also included representatives of works councils. It discussed the main directions of the union's activity in the immediate future. The genuine inception of dialogue with the government was positively assessed--dialogue through the intermediary of the interim committee for cooperation of autonomous trade unions. Much attention was also paid to establishing cooperation on a partnership basis between the main board and other trade unions, primarily with Solidarity. There was also a positive assessment of the smooth cooperation between the unions in enterprises.

GIEREK COMPLAINS ABOUT 'CAMPAIGN' OF DENIGRATION

LD021534 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 2 Mar 81

["Gierek: Stop Denigrating Me"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP)--The former PUWP first secretary Edward Gierek complained in a talk with a reporter of the Katowice party daily TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA of a prolonged campaign of denigrating him and members of his family. He was referring to a material reprinted in TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA from the outspoken Krakow party paper GAZETA KRAKOWSKA which alleged that Krakow's Academy of Mining and Metallurgy awarded scientific degrees to a number of prominent political figures, among them former First Secretary of the Katowice PUWP Committee Zdzislaw Grudzien. The article, headlined "How To Become a Metallurgical Engineer in 15 Months," also said that no records concerning the M.S.C. degree obtained by Edward Gierek in the same college could be found.

In the talk, Gierek described the GAZETA KRAKOWSKA allegations as "a successive libel" and explained that he was one of several thousand people who availed themselves of an opportunity created by the state authorities at the end of the 1940's for people with long industrial experience to get a degree in engineering without regular studies. Gierek gave the title of his diploma paper written in 1953 and the name of the professor who accepted it. Meanwhile, an open letter from the Solidarnosc unit in the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy was published in SZTANDAR MLODYCH, the national paper of the youth movement. An annex thereto gave a list of names of people charged with obtaining university-level diplomas in an irregular way. Admitting that extraordinary engineering studies developed on a broad scale in the first post-war years, the authors of the letter charged that they were available exclusively to senior political and economic officials. A special commission was called up by Rector of the Krakow Academy Roman Ney, who is also a member of the supreme PUWP authorities, to examine the charges.

CHURCH-STATE COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING 2 MARCH

LD022112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting of the joint commission of representatives of the government and of the Episcopate was held today.

The commission welcomed with satisfaction the signs of stabilization in the country and the government representatives again stressed the positive role of the Catholic Church in this process. It was stated jointly that there is need for broad moral and practical support by the community for the initiatives of the supreme state authorities, which aim at leading the country out of the existing crises by means of its own resources. At the same time, it is essential to appreciate the significance of the moral renewal, respect of legal order by everybody, as well as respect for the civic liberties and the agreements entered into.

Next, the joint commission returned to the issue of the Church's access to radio, television, movies and theater, as well as publications and periodicals. Recommendations were established for the institutions and the working team concerned with this matter. The government representatives reported on the current state of work on the draft law on censorship, and in particular about the decisions concerning religious publications regarding which an agreement has been reached.

The recommendations of the Episcopate concerning pastoral work at hospitals, state welfare homes, sanatoriums, vacation homes, and the penitentiary and corrective institutions, have been approved. Also discussed was the issue of how the area around the Jasna Gora in Czestochowa [the black Madonna shrine] should be developed. Organizational matters concerning the Catholic University in Lublin were also discussed.

The government representatives reported that, as a result of the work carried out so far by the joint commission, regulations have been issued which make it easier to settle the ownership of some church property.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES RANK AND FILE CLERGY

LD020316 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 2 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP)--Discussing the attitude of Polish Catholic Church towards the current changes in Polish political life, the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI criticized part of the rank and file clergy for attempts at using religious ceremonies for political ends. "The stand of the higher hierarchy of the Polish Church on the crisis gripping the country is marked by profound responsibility and patriotism", the paper said. "But the way in which these general views are being interpreted by priests at lower levels of the hierarchy is less commendable."

Various religious ceremonies, the paper maintained, are being used by some priests to inflame political emotions of the faithful, to make political speeches attacking the authorities. "Political zeal of some priests aims against social peace and order but also against religion itself, depriving many of the politically-minded orators of their credibility as churchmen."

"There is, on the other hand, a group of believers who accept the activities of priests-politicians and support them, their fierce antisocialist militancy. These people treat appeals by Cardinal Wyszynski for reason, patriotism, peace and order with mistrust or even hostility. They lend their ears to accusations that Wyszysnki has sold himself out to the communists, that he should join the party. A good part of the credit for such attitudes goes to the KOR" [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee] the paper said.

JARUZELSKI EXPRESSES THANKS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD012340 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The Polish prime minister, General Wociech Jaruzelski, has expressed his thanks to workers, party organizations, trade unions, social and youth organizations and all citizens who have sent in good wishes on the occasion of his appointment to the post of prime minister.

In his letter of thanks, the prime minister says that he acknowledges with deep satisfaction the words of appreciation for the program he presented in his parliamentary expose and the support given to his appeal for 90 calm days of work. To limit the effects of and to overcome in the future the difficulties which we still have, we need to maintain an atmosphere of peace and mutual understanding and joint efforts undertaken by the authorities and the population, says General Jaruzelski.

REPORT ON OLSZOWSKI, PZPR PROPAGANDISTS' MEETING

AU261620 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Feb 81 pp 1,2

[PAP report: "Ideological Front's Tasks: Propaganda Secretaries Meet at Central Committee Headquarters"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE 23 FEBRUARY CONFERENCE OF PROPAGANDA SECRETARIES, WHICH TOOK PLACE AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, WAS CHAIRED BY STEFAN OLSZOWSKI, PZPR POLITBURO MEMBER AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY. THE CONFERENCE WAS ATTENDED BY JERZY WASZCZUK, PZPR POLITBURO CANDIDATE MEMBER AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY, AND BY A LARGE NUMBER OF CENTRAL AKTIVS.

Walery Namiotkiewicz, head of the Central Committee Ideo-Educational Work Department, introduced the discussion and presented the key problems of the party's ideological activity in light of the resolutions adopted by the eighth party plenum and the most recent session of the Polish Sejm. Jozef Klasa, head of the Central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department, discussed the current tasks of mass media. Wladyslaw Baka, deputy head of the Central Committee Planning and Economic Analysis Department, discussed problems of party political work in connection with economic reform, and Jarema Maciszewski, head of the Science and Education Department, described the current situation in higher schools. Stefan Olszowski summed up the conference, aired his views on the issues raised from the floor and discussed the main ideological-educational tasks in party work.

The conference stressed the importance of the ideological tasks connected with the party's ideological and organizational consolidation, and with efforts to develop the socialist substance of the renewal process of social life.

THE PARTY'S PROPAGANDA WORK SHOULD MILITANTLY SUPPORT THE ACTIVITIES DETAILED IN THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM, WHICH ARE MEANT TO STABILIZE SOCIOECONOMIC LIFE, TO IMPLEMENT THE CONCLUDED AGREEMENTS AND TO IMPROVE SOCIAL DISCIPLINE.

In that connection, the conference discussed the tasks of party levels and organizations in the struggle for the socialist character and political unity of the trade union movement, stressing the need to counter attempts aimed at exploiting Solidarity for goals that are in conflict with the trade union statutes.

The conference pointed out that the crucial task in ideological-educational work is to foster internationalist attitudes and to propagate the experience of the fraternal parties, especially the CPSU, whose 26th congress is now taking place in Moscow.

DISCUSSIONS CONTINUE ON DRAFT PZPR CHARTER

LD030023 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP)--In the discussions connected with preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress a large part of the specific proposals and requests concern improvement of the party itself--implementing Leninist norms and principles in it, improving the quality of party ranks and strengthening ties with the working people. Issues connected with deepening intra-party democracy are coming to the fore. It is being stressed in discussion that radical changes are needed in this sphere.

One element of them is the definition of formal legal and constitutional guarantees. In connection with this the new draft PZPR charter prepared by the staff of the Higher School of Social Sciences of the PZPR Central Committee and handed to the Congress Commission includes many corrected and completely new formulations concerning this and other issues.

To go toward meeting the proposals and demands submitted by many party organizations, the new charter proposes "that those elected members of party organs of power and of executive organs of the same level may remain for no more than two terms of office." It has been proposed at meetings at some enterprises that the term of office should last for 3 years. At some enterprises a proposal has been submitted for an annual change of one-third of the composition of the leading party organ. Representations of workers in the party and its organs of power. [sentence as received] The draft charter provides in particular for 50 percent of congress delegates to be elected directly by workers party organizations. This should also extend to organs at a lower level.

(?Demands), some of which contain decisions in finalized form, others of which are open. [sentence as received] The discussion continues.

VOIVODSHIP PARTY SECRETARIES HOLD WARSAW TALKS

LD282042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] A conference of party voivodship committee secretaries devoted to the current issues of party work, was held today at the Central Committee office in Warsaw. The conference was chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee. Discussing the tasks of the party organizations and echelons in the light of the resolution of the Eighth Central Committee Plenum and the precongress debate currently in progress, the need was stressed to intensify political, organizational and ideological activities leading toward the polarization of views and attitudes which strengthen the unity and cohesion of party ranks, and to resolutely counteract the tendencies and attitudes which are politically alien and strike at the leading role of the party in the socialist community.

Much attention was devoted to problems of party work with young people, the need for perfecting the style and methods of action of party apparatus and echelons, questions of deepening democracy and openness of party life, and an improvement in supplying information.

ZSL SUPREME COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SOCIOPOLITICAL TASKS

LD271126 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb (PAP)--The current socio-political situation in Poland and tasks of the United Peasant Party after its 8th congress were discussed by the party's Central Committee today.

Jerzy Grzybczak, member of the party leadership, said in a report preceding the discussion that the Polish society pinned great hopes on the programme and activity of the new government led by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The general's firmness and energy in making decisions important for Poland's present and future have earned him respect and esteem.

Issues directly connected with problems of the countryside and agriculture figured prominently in the discussion. Referring to the government's decisions and the accords signed in Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne, the debaters demanded full and consistent implementation of these significant provisions. Farmers must have legal guarantees of the inviolability and durability of their land ownership. They must be treated with dignity, as citizens and producers of articles vital for the society. "We will not acquiesce, the debaters [word indistinct] to continuous difficulties in obtaining mineral fertilizers, simple machines and implements.

We demand to know the truth about the situation in the countryside and life of its residents and difficulties that we encounter in developing agricultural production. We count, stressed farmers, on making decisions to accelerate the delivery of the most necessary means of production already before the beginning of this [word indistinct].

Almost every speaker dwelt extensively on aspects of the activity of the rural self-government. They stressed that rural self-government bodies would be able to properly perform their functions and tasks only when there are reformed in keeping with the peasants' will and needs.

SEJM PRESIDIUM SCHEDULES SESSION FOR 6 MARCH

LD271932 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 10th plenary session for 6 March. The debate will start at 1000.

The agenda consists of the first reading of the draft bill on agricultural self-government submitted by the Sejm Commission for Agriculture and the Food Industry; a report of the Commission for Labor and Social Affairs and of the Commission for Legislative Work on the draft bill on state labor inspection submitted by the State Council; deputies' interpellations, questions and changes in the composition of Sejm Commissions.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL ON STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC REFORMS

LD271445 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET In Swedish 25 Feb 81 p 17

[Maarten Kevin interview with Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Western section chief Olgierd Podobinski: "Total Reform Planned for Beginning of 1983"; in Helsinki, apparently on 24 February]

[Text] The whole economic system and structure in Poland must be changed. For this reason a commission comprising a large number of Polish economists has been set up to work on proposals for a total economic reform. The intention is that this will be carried out at the beginning of 1983, Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Western section chief Olgierd Podobinski said.

He is at present visiting Helsinki in connection with the Finnish-Polish trade association's annual meeting, which was held yesterday, and spoke there of the Polish economy and the reforms needed.

However, the full reform proposal is not expected before steps are taken to put the economy on its feet again. Certain partial reforms will be carried out in the meantime, and a number of measures have already been adopted.

Director Podobinski said that decentralization and liberalization were needed at all levels. Productivity must be increased.

Here he referred to the positive results which Yugoslavia has achieved from its decentralization. The Poles themselves have experience of their own system and how badly it has worked. All of Polish society shares the view that changes must take place and as soon as possible.

The fundamental thing should be the individual company, which should have broad freedom to produce so that initiative and efficiency can come to the fore. Administration and pressure do not help.

Some steps in the new direction have been taken, in that rules for the development of activities within companies have been sent out. He stressed the trade union's significant role in connection with the decisonmaking process in the companies. Even company management is being discussed, and Director Podobinski stated that there have already been adjustments, in part brought about through the workers' demands.

Podobinski is especially affected by agriculture, where the private sector is dominant. Around 80 percent of farm land is in private ownership. Private agriculture has been neglected as far as support and help from the state are concerned. But now the intention is to make it a "stable element" in the Polish socialist system. The position of private farmers will be made secure in part through legislative measures.

State-run agriculture has enjoyed privileges without there being any sign of productivity. The increase in investments on the private side will cover improvements in mechanical equipment, for example, and this will of course need greater borrowing potential.

It must be added here that the need for additional land [tillskottsjord] for apartments, which are often small, is great in many areas.

Poland has all the natural requirements for providing its own population with foodstuffs, Director Podobinski stated. At present there is a shortage of meat in particular. In addition, the country has been hit by several bad summers.

There was already talk in Poland a few years ago of the need to stimulate foreign investments in small companies. At present the number of these is around 80. There are many millions of Poles abroad, especially in the United States.

The redirection of the economy is also based on giving more support to private artisans, for example. Podobinski pointed to the service sector, for example, where the individual small company is important. He said that socialist Poland was able to observe many years ago that the daily service given to citizens does not work as it should when it is run by the state.

In the past there have been very strict limitations on private enterprise regarding foreign labor. This question will also be investigated. Director Podobinski thinks that an exact number of employees cannot be fixed as an upper limit but that it should vary from industry to industry.

When one meets a Pole, thoughts naturally turn to coal. Supplies of coal to Finland have been interrupted for a while. Podobinski said that it was difficult to answer the question of when Finland would start receiving Polish coal again. He thought that, even without the changed circumstances on the Polish labor market, supply problems would have arisen in a few years anyway. He cited "overexploitation" of machines and labor mining as the reason.

His view of the general economic situation in Poland was that recovery will not be a quick process.

SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES AFFECTS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

LD271320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] According to reports from many industrial plants, the rate of production is very good in many of them. The results of the workforces' labor would be even better but for a shortage of raw and other materials. In this situation the management and workforces of industrial plants, for instance that at Winiary near Kaliaz, are concentrating on the production and technologies for which materials and raw materials are available. At Winiary, the production of mayonnaise, soup seasoning, and other food articles has recently been increased.

COAL MINERS EXCEED PLAN TARGETS IN SILESIA

LD280002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Miners of the lower Silesian coal district will end this month with a production surplus. The plan for January and February provided the extraction of nearly 352,500 tons of coal, but to date it has been exceeded by over 12,000 tons.

The largest plan excess has been achieved by miners from Nowa Ruda colleiry, by extracting 6,000 tons in excess of the plan. The February production tasks have also been exceeded by Wiktoria colliery miners.

COAL EXTRACTION PICKING UP; SITUATION IMPROVING

LD022136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Last month the situation in many enterprises and industries stabilized and improved. The implementation of the plan is still meeting up with difficulties nearly everywhere, mainly due to shortages of raw materials. In February the miners extracted 13,344,000 tons of hard coal. The tempo of work at the mines is accelerating slowly but steadily. Of great significance to improving the fuel situation in our country is the fact that ever increasing numbers of mining workforces undertake voluntary work on Saturdays. On the last Saturday of February the miners supplied over 310,000 tons of coal which is twice as much as achieved on Saturdays in January. In spite of the difficult conditions the metallurgical industry has implemented its planned tasks for February. Due to shortages in the coal supply it was impossible to implement the plan regarding coke production, which will have a negative influence on supplies to industry, the market and exports. Good production results were achieved in the last 2 months by Patnow, Adamow and Konin power stations, and the Konin lignite mine.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON ENERGY, MATERIALS SAVINGS PLAN

LD282126 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Feb (PAP)--Referring to the announced government complex savings plan to become an integral if not the principal part of a programme for economic stabilization, TRYBUNA LUDU writes today:

"Mismanagement of production means which are indispensable to lessen the shortages of marketables is rooted in the economic system. Nobody is seriously interested in saving energy, coal or cement if they are cheap and their cost is insignificant in the cost of the merchandise. The savings programme is unlikely to succeed unless economic decisions are verified by an all-round socially-readable account of profits and losses." The daily concludes: "The society is very sensitive to all manifestations of wasteful management of the public wealth. We reckon that the economic authorities, taking account of this sensitivity, will create an appropriate system of controls and stimulate action towards this end."

VOIVODA STACHAWIAK RECALLED FROM POST IN OPOLE

LD021948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Henryk Stachowiak from the post of voivoda of Opole.

PIOTRKOW VOIVODA RELIEVED OF POST AT OWN REQUEST

LD261306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The PZPR voivodship committees are meeting in Piotrkow Trybunalski and Wloclawek today. Our Piotrkow correspondent reports that at the plenum, discussion is focused on tasks facing the party organization before the ninth party congress. The agenda of the plenum has been extended to include organizational matters. The plenum considered the request made by Leszek Wyslocki, voivoda of Piotrkow, to be relieved of his party functions, that is, of a plenum member and member of the voivodship committee executive. This request was made in connection with his earlier request, made to the premier, to be relieved from the office of voivoda. The plenum granted the request.

The plenum in Wloclawek is discussing problems of health in the Kujawy-Dobrzyn region.

ITALIAN TRADE MINISTER, U.S. BUSINESSMEN HOLD TALKS

Ceausescu Meets Foreign Visitors

AU282037 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Enrico Manca, Italian minister of foreign trade, who is paying a visit to our country. The Italian minister was accompanied by Pietro Sette, chairman of the Institute for Italy's Industrial Development [IRI]; (Franco Viersori), chairman of the Italian industrial group Finmeccanica; (Daniel Livio), chairman of the Italian industrial group Ansaldo; Herman Hill, executive vice president of the U.S. company General Electric; and (Arthus Fortune) and (Jack Murrey), vice presidents of General Electric.

The meeting was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy; and Gheorghe Petrescu, minister state secretary at the Ministry of Machine Building. Ernesto Mario Bolasco, Italian ambassador to Bucharest, and Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, were also present.

Thanking Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the reception, the Italian minister extended cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the Italian Government as well as the wish to continue to develop relations of friendship and cooperation established between Romania and Italy. During the meeting the sides pointed with satisfaction to the good relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romanian enterprises and Italian and U.S. firms and stressed that the evolution of these ties are part and parcel of the overall development of relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Romania and the respective countries.

The sides also expressed the desire to continue to act to expand technological and industrial cooperation and economic relations between Romanian enterprises and firms belonging to Finmeccanica, Ansaldo and General Electric groups and to develop overall cooperation between Romanian, Italian and U.S. firms on mutually advantageous bases. The sides assessed that the promotion of broad cooperation among states can positively influence the efforts to halt the aggravation of the international situation and to continue the policy of peace, detente and national independence for all peoples.

Burtica, Italian Minister

AU281945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Feb (AGERPRES)--On Feburary 28, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had an interview with Enrico Manca, minister of foreign trade of Italy.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the favourable evolution of the economic, industrial and technical relations between the two countries. Likewise, the wish was highlighted to identify further possibilities meant to contribute to the intensification of economic cooperation, to the further expansion and diversification of commercial exchanges, bilaterally and on third markets.

Burtica, U.S. Businessmen

AU281947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Feb (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on February 28 the delegation of General Electric of the USA, led by Herman Hill, executive vice-president.

The fruitful character of the economic relations between Romania and the USA, the wish to further develop them on mutually advantageous terms having been highlighted during the interview actions were discussed regarding the intensification of the cooperation between the firms belonging to General Electric and Romanian relevant enterprises.

Trilateral Contracts Signed

AU281944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Feb (AGERPRES)--Contracts were concluded in Bucharest on Saturday between Romanian foreign trade enterprises and firms belonging to General Electric of the USA and the Institute for Industrial Development of Italy (IRI) on cooperation in the manufacture of the equipment necessary for nuclear power generating sets.

Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, Enrico Manca, minister of foreign trade of Italy, Herman Hill, executive vice-president of General Electric, Pietro Sette, IRI president, and Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, who conveyed a message from the U.S. secretary of foreign trade, made brief speeches on the occasion.

In attendance were also Ernesto Mario Bolasco, Italy's ambassador in Bucharest, and the members of the American and Italian delegations.

FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU RECEIVES SFRY'S TOMIC

AU021124 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance, received Momcilo Tomic, SFRY assistant federal secretary for finance, on Friday.

During the meeting the sides discussed issues concerning the development of relations of economic and financial cooperation between relevant institutions in the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Gheorghe Brehuescu, deputy minister of finance.

Djordje Popovic, SFRY charge d'affaires ad-interim to Bucharest, was also present.

RCP OFFICIALS RECEIVE LEBANESE BA'TH LEADER

Meeting With Cazacu

AU282035 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received Comrade Asim Qansu, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Lebanon who is paying a friendly visit to our country. The meeting occasioned an exchange of views on activities and concerns of the RCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Lebanon. The sides expressed the desire to continue to develop bilateral relations in the spirit of talks and meetings with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, to the benefit of the Romanian and Lebanese peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, independence, cooperation and collaboration in the world.

The sides also discussed certain topical international issues.

Meeting With Banc

AU021704 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, today met with Comrade Asim Qansu, secretary general of the Lebanese Ba'th Arab Socialist Party who is on a friendship visit to our country. The sides exchanged views on the activities and interests of the two parties. They expressed the desire to further develop the relations between the RCP and the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Lebanon, in the interests of the Romanian and Lebanese peoples and of the cause of peace, social progress and cooperation among nations.

TROFIN RECEIVES PERUVIAN NUCLEAR ENERGY OFFICIAL

AU282032 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of mines, petroleum and geology, today received (Juan Bareda), chairman of the Peruvian Institute for Nuclear Energy, who paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology. On this occasion, the sides discussed issues concerning the cooperation between Romania and Peru in the utilization of radioactive substances.

During his visit to our country, the Peruvian guest conducted talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and at the State Committee for Nuclear Energy.

RCP GREETS MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON ANNIVERSARY

AU021131 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] To the MPRP Central Committee,

Dear Comrades, On the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], we extend warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations to the MPRP Central Committee, the communists and all the friendly Mongolian people, on behalf of the RCP and all the Romanian people.

The foundation of the MPRP marked a very important point in the history of the Mongolian people's struggle against oppression and exploitation and for attaining their aspirations for freedom and social progesss. Under party leadership, the Mongolian working people have carried out the people's revolution and have attained profound socio-economic charges, thus ensuring the transition from a state of feudal backwardness to the construction of the new socialist system.

The Romanian people wholeheartedly rejoice in the important achievements attained by the fraternal Mongolian people in laying the technical-material foundation of socialism, developing industry, agriculture, science and culture and raising the material and intellectural well-being of the working people.

We take this opportunity to express the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the the RCP and MPRP and between the Romanian and Mongolian peoples will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of building the new social system in the two countries and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, peace, security and cooperation in the world.

On this great jubilee anniversary, we extend to you dear comrades and to all Mongolian communists and working people best wishes for success in building socialism, preparing and meeting the forthcoming MPRP Congress with new achievements and ensuring the continuous prosperity and flourishing of your fatherland.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee

GDR MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES ARMY DAY RECEPTION

AU021124 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] On the 25th anniversary of the creation of the GDR National People's Army, Joachim Schroeter, GDR miltiary, air and naval attache to Bucharest, gave a cocktail reception at the GDR Embassy. The cocktail reception was attended by: Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army; Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; generals and high-ranking officers and other officials. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, military attaches and other members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

IMPORTANCE OF NONCOOPERATIVIZED AGRICULTURE NOTED

AU021257 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1330 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Mar (AGERPRES)--Romania will pay greater attention to the development of agriculture in the non-cooperativized zones. There are 371 non-cooperativized communes holding 1,406,098 hectares of agricultural land of which 464,905 vineyards and 57,997 orchards.

Although these regions, lying in hilly and mountainous zones, hold approximately one tenth of the country's agricultural land, their share in the production of certain sectors is quite important. Thus in 1979 this sector turned out 1,034 million tons of potatoes of the 4,562 millions obtained at a country level and 505 thousand tons of fruit of 1,805 thousand tons. At the beginning of 1980 these homesteads had 1,035.7 thousand cattle out of the total 6,513.4 thousands cattle existing in the country, 2,266.7 thousand sheep of 15,819.7 thousands and 458.1 thousand bee families of 1,097.4.

The Romanian state will support the activity of the peasants with individual homesteads in the respective zones with a view to making best use of their productive potential. They are advised to cultivate the entire area, develop first of all the vegetable, potato and fruit productions, breed animals and poultry in order to meet their own consumption requirements and deliver ever larger quantities of products to the state stock. To this end seeds and seedling, chemical fertilizers, purebred animals and technical assistance will be ensured and possibilities will be provided for the peasants to rent or buy the necessary farm machinery as well as to have operations performed with tractors and other machinery belonging to farm machinery stations.

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMISSION WITH POLAND --Bucharest, 26 Feb (AGERPRES)--Over February 24-26, 1981 the proceedings of the 25th session of the joint Romanian-Polish commission of technico-scientific cooperation was held in Bucharest. During the session examined was the way in which the provisions of the scientific and technological cooperation understanding between the two countries over the 1976-1980 period are implemented, appreciation being expressed of the positive results scored in mining, machine building, chemistry and petrochemistry, transport, agriculture and in other domains of mutual interest. The commission covenanted new actions of technico-scientific cooperation between the two sides for the ensuing period. Tomasz Biernacki, co-chairman of the joint commission, and members of the Polish delegation participating in the session were received by Ioan Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 26 Feb 81 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Bucharest, 26 Feb (AGERPRES)--Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of mining, oil and geology, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Yugoslav commission of economic collaboration, received on February 26 Ante Markovic, director general of "Rade Koncear" enterprise of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. During the interview the stage and prospects were examined of the actions of economic collaboration and cooperation between the Yugoslav enterprise and relevant Romanian units. The broad possibilities were highlighted of further developing that cooperation and measures were set for their better capitalization. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 26 Feb 81 AU]

JOURNALISTS PROTOCOL WITH FRG--Bucharest, 27 Feb (AGERPRES)--A protocol on cooperation between the Journalists' Council of Romania and the "Friedrich Ebert" foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany for 1981-1985 was concluded in Bucharest. The document was signed by Octavian Paler; president of the Journalists' Council of Romania, and by Alfred Nau, president of the "Jyu Ebert" foundation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 27 Feb 81 AU]

ARMY CHIEF MAMULA DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO ITALY

LD021738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Mar (TANJUG)--Adml Branko Mamula, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], left for a friendly visit to the Republic of Italy and to its Armed Forces today at the invitation of Admiral Torrisi, chief of the General Defense Staff. Admiral Mamula and the members of the delegation will visit units and institutions of the Italian Armed Forces and hold talks with their host, Admiral Torrisi, on the continued development of relations between the Armed Forces of the two neighboring and friendly countries, Maj Gens Borivoje Petkov and Pavel Suc accompanied Admiral Mamula.

Admiral Mamula and the members of the delegation were seen off at Batajnica Airport by Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, Lt Col Gen Slobodan Alagic, Vice Adm Miodrag Radosavljevic, and other YPA officers. Col Mario Martinelli, Italian military attache in Yugoslavia, was also present.

BORBA DESCRIBES BULGARIAN ARTICLE AS PROVOCATION

LD271740 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily BORBA today assesses a recent article in the Bulgarian review VEKOVE as a gross provocation aimed "both against Yugoslavia and against peace and security in this part of Europe". In the respective article, the review of the society of Bulgarian historians, as is known, ascribes the role of "liberators" to the Bulgarian fascist troops which together with members of Hitler's Wehrmacht marched into Yugoslavia early in World War Two. The article also denies the 1944 decision of the Macedonian nation in Yugoslavia for the first time after many centuries to form its own state within the equality-based community of Yugoslav nations. The article in the Bulgarian review also assesses the Yugoslav policy as "anti-Soviet" in an effort to undermine Yugoslavia's relations with third countries.

VEKOVE also grossly attacks leading Yugoslav historians and politicians.

The claims and assessments presented in the Bulgarian review, BORBA writes, in essence negate the liberation struggle of the Yugoslav nations, the Yugoslav revolution and even the legitimacy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Belgrade daily recalls that the Bulgarian "arguments" that the population in some parts of Yugoslavia is "Bulgarian" and that King Boris' troops were "liberators" in World War Two are not at all new. The Bulgarian side "receives at the point of the sword every mention on the part of Yugoslav historians of the Bulgarian fascist army's occupation role in Macedonia and Serbia", BORBA writes.

"In what and whose name can anyone protest against and dispute the fact that the expulsion of the foreign, fascist occupation authorities of King Boris was a condition and spiritus movens of the realization of the national freedom of the Macedonian nation and the construction of its national state? Who can today mourn after that occupying, military-police and administrative authority?", the daily asks. BORBA writes that attacks against the personality of President Tito are also resorted into in neighbouring Bulgaria. In this context, the daily recalls that in 1944 Tito "extended the hand of forgiveness and reconciliation to Bulgaria". In 1944, as is known, that is, a symbolic participation in closing military operations in Yugoslavia was allowed Bulgarian units as an opportunity to save face for the crimes previously committed by virtually the same units acting as occupation forces.

The VEKOVE review is bothered that Yugoslav historians write that "the struggle for national and social liberation was waged in all three parts of Macedonia", BORBA writes. The daily underlines that it is quite natural that Yugoslav historians devote major attention both to the development of the Macedonian nation [words indistinct] past centuries and to the Macedonian nation's liberation (?wars) and the creation of the People's Republic of Macedonia (now Socialist Republic of Macedonia) as a constituent republic of Yugoslavia, with which the Macedonian nation (?definitely) buried the plans of all conquerors".

"The anti-fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) (1943 creation of new Yugoslavia) and the anti-fascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia (ASNOM) (1944 creation of the Republic of Macedonia) are outstanding historical lessons offered by the national liberation of the Yugoslav nations in the conditions of armed struggle against the invader, a struggle in which the Macedonian nation, by creating its Socialist Republic of Macedonia, came to realize its centuries-old national rights", BORBA recalls.

The Yugoslav daily BORBA assessed the article in the Bulgarian review as "an anti-Yugoslav political pamphlet of the worst kind by which VEKOVE, centuries away from the present-day reality.... openly lays claim to Yugoslavia's territories and a new retailoring of the Balkans map. The article is certainly not the work of some Bulgarian chauvinist on duty and it is aimed against the improving of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations".

VRHOVEC ATTENDS ZAGREB ECONOMIC DISCUSSION

LD021814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Zagreb, 2 Mar (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had talks in the Zagreb Chamber of Economy today with the representatives of the 20 biggest economic organizations and sociopolitical organizations of the city on the need for and possibilities of strengthening economic cooperation with the developing countries. Long-term orientation in the development of cooperation with these countries requires that the attained level of economic relations be constantly monitored and that all obstacles barring the way to promotion of these relations be removed, it was said at the meeting today.

The federal secretary stressed that significant results had been attained, especially last year, in the developing of our country's economic relations with the economies of the developing countries; not the sort of relations that could satisfy us, but certainly relations which show that a great deal can be done in this area. The importance of economic cooperation with this area is complementary to the interest to reduce the deficit in our trade with the developed countries. Further expansion of cooperation with the developing countries must not go through a regional reorientation of exports but must be a result of raising mutual economic relations to a qualitatively higher level and to a long-term cooperation and development of higher forms of economic cooperation between economic organizations in our country and the developing countries. Our objective, within the period directly ahead of us, is to double the number of countries with which our annual trade exceeds $50 million. There are only a few such countries among the 90 developing countries with which we entertain economic relations.

During the talks today reference was made to concrete problems of specific work organizations and also to the sum total of our economic relations with the developing countries. Problems of organizing trade activity in our country and abroad, staffing problems, participation in big projects and long-term cooperation, the question of prices and the competitive ability of our country to engage in trade activity in the developing countries and the need for greater cooperation between diplomatic and trade missions abroad dominated.

LJUBLJANA DELO EXAMINES SERBIAN REFINERY DECISION

AU012040 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 18 Feb 81 p 4

[Ivan Vidic commentary: "Imposed Octane Imprudence"]

[Summary] "Although the construction of a refinery in Serbia proper was proclaimed to be unneccessary and unrealistic only 6 months ago, the accord on the foundations of the social plan of the republic without the provinces has given a green light to the construction of a refinery with a capacity of 3.5 million tons a year in Smederevo, or Krusevac, Aleksinac, Nis, Belgrade or Leskovac. Each of these cities believes that the new refinery, which will cost the republic about 6.5 billion dinars (according to last year's estimates), should stand precisely in its own backyard."

The decision is difficult to understand because the existing refinery capacities in Yugoslavia are sufficient to process 30 million tons of crude, but only about 16 million tons are processed annually. In addition, if Serbia is taken to include the two provinces, it already possesses a large refinery at Pancevo, across the Danube from Belgrade. "But what can you do when Milutin Cvetkovic, member of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, at a session sharply says: 'You remember the discussion about the shortages of crude oil and of oil products. At that time, too, we had the refinery across the Danube, but it did not fulfill its obligations to Serbia proper.'"

The idea of a refinery at Aleksinac arose 3 years ago, when oil shale deposits were discovered there and it was thought that a refinery would help to increase the per capita income to $2,000. "Therefore regional delegations were lobbying the Executive Council endeavoring to obtain the goose that will lay black-gold eggs before the 'competitors' get it."

The advocates of a refinery also mention the petrochemical industry in Belgrade, Krusevac, Leskovac and Sabac. "Some people are therefore now asking whether building a refinery is merely 'a sign of the republic's statehood,' or an economic necessity. Others hasten to assert that the experience of the past few years in fact imposed the idea of constructing a refinery, and in the republican Executive Council (President, Ivan Stambolic) the few warnings and invocations of stabilization and economies are refuted with a quite Delphic utterance: 'Only associated labor is empowered to adopt decisions and therefore the Executive Council can neither approve nor forbid the construction of a refinery.'

"Krsta Jovanovic, republican secretary for economy, is not worried at all where the republic will get the money to build the refinery. 'We have agreed that the refinery is a precondition for development, a precondition for developing higher forms of manufacturing. Indeed, there is no money for construction, but we will get it somehow: By pooling the funds of consumers, through domestic and foreign loans and by directing funds for the development of less developed regions.'"

It has also been agreed among the republics and provinces that the regions which have no refineries shall have priority in constructing new ones if needed.

"It is true, however, that other reasons, kept more or less quiet, stand behind the decision of Serbia proper. It was shown in the supply of oil and oil products to the republics and provinces last year and the year before last that he who possessed a refinery and an oil import license possessed both scissors and the cloth and was able to cut it up according to his program and share it among other regions. Thus, it was precisely Slovenia which was most hurt in the distribution, for last year it used 6 percent less oil products than the year before last."

The relations among the oil enterprises are not based on income. The present distribution scheme for oil and products puts the republics without refineries at a disadvantage. Discussing the draft of the Yugoslav medium-term plan, the Slovene Executive Council therefore was of the opinion that the imports and supply of oil are not sufficiently regulated. It proposed that an agreement on equitable supply of oil and oil products should be reached.

"It is precisely because of such occasional inconsistencies in plan documents and accords of one kind or another that sometimes real and imaginary economically imprudent investments are made."

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC DISCUSSES INCOMES POLICY

LD030026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 2 Mar (TANJUG)--The acquisition and allocation of income and net income and the distribution of personal income as laid down by the Constitution and the law on associated labor are most directly linked with the material position of the working people in associated labor and represent the essential condition for the implementation of their power in society on the basis of socialist self-management. This already accepted assessment was confirmed once again at today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina held in Sarajevo under the chairmanship of Nikola Stojanovic. The session analyzed some ideopolitical issues in this significant sphere. In assessing the practice so far in implementing the constitutional concept of income, speakers in the debate noted that organizations of associated labor have made certain efforts to demonstrate to a greater extent, through self-managing agreements, the criteria which reflect more fully the substance of the income and the position of the working people in decision-making on the conditions and results of their work.

The main characteristic of these efforts, as stressed in the introductory report by Drasko Popovic, member of the Presidium of the Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina, lies in the fact that the process of linking the acquisition of income with the elements of allocation and distribution, by which the entire attitude toward income is expressed, has practically begun. In this way, as compared to earlier practice, broad possibilities are unfolded for the acquisition and allocation of income being linked more directly with the results of work, which in fact represents the real function of the income.

Speaking about the different interests of self-managing subjects, about objective difficulties in searching for relevant solutions and about existing tendencies to preserve positions acquired earlier, Popovic also pointed to various forms of resistance by individuals and groups opposed to the policy of the League of Communists. In real life, he said, two tendencies opposed to socialist self-management are basically manifested. One is dogmatic consciousness and the practice based on it. The second is the anarcho-liberalist tendency. Both have the same common denominator--they are contrary to the policy of the League of Communists and to the changes which the League of Communists advocates and for which it is fighting precisely in the sphere of socio-economic relations.

In this context, Popovic also drew attention to those concepts according to which--in relation to income--income's essence cannot be achieved because this concept and practice allegedly lead to fragmentation, disintegration and group-property relations and that, instead, it is the formula which in essence favors state regulation and centralism that is the "salutary one." There is no need, Popovic stressed, to stress the significance of such a tendency and such concepts and their unacceptability from the point of view of the concept of income. It is also not difficult to recognize views, and even types of behavior, which aim at making possible, allegedly, a greater freedom for the activity of economic subjects, views which blame the concept of income for certain economic difficulties in which we find ourselves.

Those advocating such views do not see, in fact, that they stem to a considerable extent from deviation from the principle of income, that they arise in fact due to a lack of real social agreements and self-managing compacts and due to lack of respect for them.

Along with the objective assessment that significant attention was paid to the problems of income in the ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists, speakers in today's debate also submitted assertions that some organizations had a fairly superficial and only verbal approach to this, without a real and substantial struggle for a change in relations. This leads to the conclusion, Drasko Popovic also said, that there are weaknesses in the method and contents of work in some organs and organizations of the League of Communists and that, therefore, real ideopolitical assessments and relevant activities connected with these issues have not always existed.

The fall in the share of personal income in the distribution of net income should be unconditionally halted and partly increased along with a simultaneous continuation of the tendencies to strengthen the funds intended to increase production. This should be done at the expense of that part of the net income which is allocated for general and joint consumption.

This is one of the basic assessments made at today's afternoon session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina at which the debate on the problems of income was resumed.

TANJUG SOCIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES RATIONALIZATION

LD021837 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 2 Mar (TANJUG)--The TANJUG Social Council today discussed the development and rationalization of the agency's foreign correspondents' network and the possibility of its being used better. During the session, which was chaired by Council Chairman Mate Orec, reference was made to the initiative by the SAWPY Federal Conference on the development and rationalization of the Yugoslav foreign correspondents' network. A number of concrete proposals were made as to how to make this network as flexible and rational as possible so as to respond to the current requirement of Yugoslav society: stabilization and economies.

The TANJUG Social Council endorsed the agency orientation concerning the development of the TANJUG correspondents' network and bureaus, noting that the network should be neither expanded nor reduced so that TANJUG could continue in the present international situation to inform the Yugoslav and international public objectively and provide a high quality service.

TANJUG has 45 correspondents abroad. One half are in nonaligned countries. In other countries which are not "covered" by TANJUG there are no correspondents of other Yugoslav media either (together with TANJUG they make a total of 111). A majority of TANJUG correspondents' offices are of a regional nature, and among them there are some which cover as many as 12 countries.

According to some evaluations TANJUG today ranks fourth or fifth on the world list of national agencies. TANJUG is the first newspaper house in our country to start setting up correspondents' offices abroad. This network is today so developed as to be virtually completely in keeping with the needs of Yugoslav policy and of the international situation.

It was noted that, in order to use correspondents as well and as rationally as possible, the possibility of moving certain correspondents about must be examined so as to make sure that they are always in the spots where they are most required.